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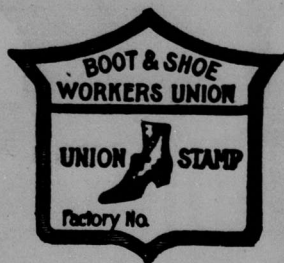


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 31, 1916.

SMOTHERING DEMOCRACY.
WORLD CONGRESS CALLED.
DIGEST OF COMPENSATION ACT.
JAPANESE FARMS IN CALIFORNIA.
THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

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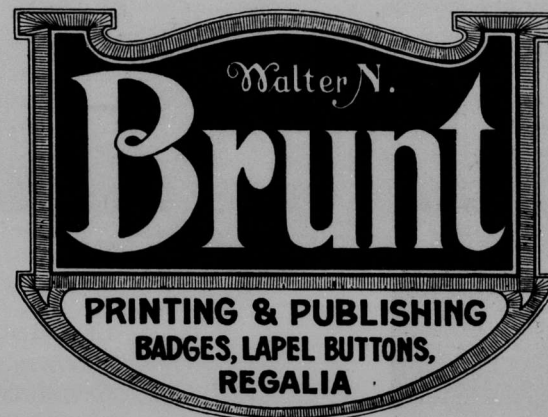
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Smothering Democracy



At no time during the last half century has there been such a general tendency, premeditated by some and innocently on the part of others, to submerge democracy than there is throughout the world at the present time. Everywhere there is being put forth schemes that lean toward the wiping out of individual independence of action and the substituting therefor of master-ship over the lives and actions of the masses by individuals and groups.

This tendency has been quietly growing for a number of years, but has received increased emphasis since the outbreak of the European war. It is particularly noticeable in governmental and industrial life. Governments are endeavoring to make the citizen in every way more amenable to regulation in his daily doings, just as employers of labor are seeking to increase their domination over the lives of the toilers through the instrumentality of welfare schemes, physical examinations, age limitations and efficiency systems which involve prying into the very privacy of the worker's home.

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." The opening words of "Le Contrat Social" have been quoted literally from China to Peru, since the day when the chaplain to the Dutch Embassy carried the manuscript safely past the barriers at Paris, the French officers having innocently turned over the leaves without discovering, as Lord Morley grimly points out, "that they were handling the most explosive kind of gunpowder that they had ever meddled with."

This gunpowder exploded with such force that democracy went forward for many years thereafter with leaps and bounds and the humble, uncounted millions began to dream of liberty and independence and the opportunity to live like humans rather than as the chattels of masters, but a casual survey of surroundings today will be sufficient to convince the most optimistic democrat that the chains are again being surreptitiously and cleverly forged to bind the worker to groveling dependence.

Strange as it may seem some workers are being deceived into acquiescence by the suave presentation of surface indica-

tions by their would-be masters, while others are being bribed so to do by selfish personal advantage.

In some instances the approach to bondage is being directed along the lines of paternalism in the name of the brotherhood of man. Nowhere, however, in these cunningly devised schemes is real brotherhood distinguishable. None of them calculates to do anything for the weak that does not demand for the master compound interest from the strong in the industrial world.

The sooner the workers cast aside the hope of having something done for them and proceed to do things for themselves the better they will be able to live the lives of freemen and the surer they can be of leaving to their children a heritage of liberty and independence such as gives to the individual a degree of control over his own destiny here on earth.

The best minds in the labor movement are constantly issuing warnings against the workers plunging headlong into the skillfully concealed traps set for them by the astute agents of greed, but such advice frequently falls upon deaf ears and as a consequence large numbers of workers are kept out of the unions and become hopelessly enmeshed in the clutches of greed-dominated employers.

There has never been a time in the history of the North American continent when it was so essential, in order to protect their own welfare, for the workers to get together and stay together than in this year 1916, because compulsion is driving us to madness and if not checked voluntary action will soon be a thing of the past.

Every worker should be enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and determined to travel the path of sound American trade unionism as enunciated by that body during the past quarter of a century. Otherwise dire consequences may be—in fact strongly seem to be—in store for us.

If you have not seriously considered this question, look about you, and see what the signs of the time portend—good or evil.

WORLD CONGRESS CALLED.

To the Organized Labor Movement of all Countries.

Friends and Brothers: Will you send a representative to attend a Labor's World Peace Congress? This Congress to be held at the same time and in the same city as the representatives from the different countries will meet to determine the terms of peace.

The American Federation of Labor convention, held November, 1914, four months after the war began, adopted a resolution which provided for the calling of a labor congress for the same time and place that the general peace congress shall be held, which will determine conditions and terms of peace at the close of the war. This action was officially communicated to all national trade union centers.

The proposal to hold a labor congress was generally discussed by the various national labor movements during the past year and some of them have officially approved the plan.

In other countries, thought is concentrated on the immediate and compelling problems of daily life—problems so urgent that all else must wait upon the future. We appreciate the intense strain with which our fellow workers of Europe await the outcome of the day's struggle on the battlefield and the ultimate decision of the war.

We are not unmindful of the issues involved for which men are shedding their blood and giving their lives. We, too, have been confronted by national problems which have grown out of war conditions, and now our great concern is that out of the horrors, the suffering, the destruction of war, there shall come greater opportunity, freedom and protection for those who do the world's work—the toilers of all countries.

Everywhere the wage earners by service have proved their loyalty to concepts of honor, their patriotism, their value as men and women. In the past they have borne not only the burdens of fighting during the war, but have been weighted down by the war debts and readjustments attending a return to peace conditions.

The workers can refuse to be the victims of the blunders, the evil plans, the ambitions of those responsible for this war. In their struggle against oppression have been born yearnings for human freedom, for better opportunities, for justice in life and work. During the centuries they have made progress—sometimes slow, it is true, but always progress. It has been a long fight from slavery to the present degree of freedom.

There is great opportunity in the immediate future for democracy and freedom. A century ago the feudal system died in the Napoleonic wars that convulsed Europe, and the third estate established their right to freedom and participation in the affairs of government and society.

Slowly but surely the workers have been making demands for recognition of their rights as human beings and as members of society and have established many of them.

Since the outbreak of war, their economic importance, their political and military power have been tacitly and often officially recognized. Statesmen have recognized that organizations of wage earners are an integral part of organized society—part of the vitals of the nation.

In appreciation of their dignity and value, it is the duty of the wage earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the wage earners assembled in the same place and at the same time as the World Peace Congress would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit and the determinations of that Congress.

Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare that could not be ignored.

The labor movement is the great humanizing, democratizing force, in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of the wage earners is concerned.

If demands are not made they can be ignored with good consciences. But when ideals of human welfare, the rights and interests of the common people are presented and urged in world tribunals, they can not be wholly rejected. These demands will not be presented or considered unless the wage earners send their representatives. This Labor Congress is an obligation we owe to our ideals and to fellow workers of the present and the future as well as a great opportunity.

The problem is to have the fullest and the best representation in the Labor Congress and through it a voice and influence in the world congress.

The report of the executive council to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco beginning November 8, 1915, contained a plan for the holding of the proposed Labor's Peace Congress. The plan is necessarily flexible and broad—the purpose is to insure full representation from the workers of all countries, and you are urged to communicate with me as soon as possible, expressing the attitude of the labor movement of your country upon this plan.

The plan approved by the American Federation of Labor contains the following general suggestions:

Let every national center affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions send not more than two delegates to the conference. The labor movement of any country, even though not affiliated, could send one delegate. If there is no one general labor movement in a country, let the representatives of the organizations of that country agree to send one delegate. Then it should also be understood that representatives of this congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage earners. The delegates to this international conference before leaving their home countries should make provisions for publicity through the labor and reform press of their countries for the deliberations and the decisions of the labor conference so that the wage earners of the whole world would be in possession of the truth in regard to what transpires.

You will note these suggestions are to facilitate the holding of such a congress. This communication to you constitutes the necessary official invitation and notification to participate in that congress. And additional announcement through the press that the general World Peace Congress will be convened in a certain place at a certain time, will constitute the only notification necessary for sending your representatives to the Labor Peace Congress.

The proposed plan for the Labor Congress is formulated for the purpose of securing the representative thought and conviction of the organized labor movement of the world. It is well known that the labor movements in every country are a power for democracy, and insistently and fearlessly urge in every relation the paramount importance of the human element. There are no other organizations that are concerned wholly and purely with human welfare—the protection and the conservation of human life. The labor movement everywhere is a movement of the people, in the interest of the people and for the rights of the people. In all other world congresses and general conferences for considering national affairs, it has not been the custom to have representatives who stood for human rights and for human interests. Political, commercial, industrial, legal interests have always been represented, but despite the fact that nations and civilization exist for human beings, human beings as human beings, and principles of human welfare, have never been represented in these

councils. It is this wider and broader concept that we wish to bring into the next world congress and so to humanize and elevate the thought and the decisions.

The plan of the American labor movement for this Labor's Peace Congress has to do solely

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with the organization of that congress. We do not offer any program or any theory as to what the members of that Labor's Peace Congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment. We recognize full well that no conventional agencies or plans or devices for the maintenance of peace can be of any use if there does not exist in each nation the will and the understanding to maintain justice, which is the basis of all real peace. It is this thought that was the ultimate purpose of the proposed Labor's Peace Congress—that by securing for the wage earners of the world consideration and hearing of their demands, of their grievances, there would be brought about a better understanding of true national welfare and progress and that the principles that must underlie relations between nations should be in accord with justice.

By order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

WHO OWNS AMERICAN RAILWAYS?

The railroads of the United States have organized executive committees and bureaus with the avowed object of creating a public sentiment in opposition to the eight-hour work-day movement of the freight train employees.

In their campaign of publicity these committees and bureaus are consciously striving to create the impression in the public mind that this movement of the railway employees is antagonistic to the welfare of the public and the interest of the railway stockholder. To this end they are making use of public addresses of railway officials, of magazines, of newspaper articles and interviews and like means of reaching the public. And in all of these and other ways they are endeavoring to create in the public mind the impression that the American public and the railway stockholders are one and the same. And to drive home these efforts to align the public and the stockholder against the just demands of the train employees these publicity agents are endeavoring to show that a shorter workday means an additional burden to the public in increased rates, and a deprivation to the stockholder in a loss of dividends. It is this second point that we intend to discuss in this article.

In connection with it a statement to the public issued by "The executive committee of the Association of Western Railways," and published in the "Railway Review," of February 26th, will serve as an introduction to the discussion. In this statement appears the following:

"The total net dividends paid by the railways of the United States considered as a system, in 1914, amounted to \$339,000,000, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thirty-five per cent of the railway stock paid no dividends. A wage increase of \$332,000,000 would wipe out over 97 per cent of all that 600,000 stockholders received as a return on their investment."

Ignoring as a piece of extravagant exaggeration by a partisan the imaginary increase in wages which the above statement says would result to the railroads of the entire United States by the establishment of the eight-hour work day in freight train service, it is of prime importance that we first understand clearly who these 600,000 stockholders really are.

In the first place, there are not so many stockholders in American railways, the number of 622,234 reported as the total in the entire United States in 1914 by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission includes many thousand duplications. One individual or corporation may, and in many cases does own stock in scores

and hundreds of different railway companies and in consequence he, she, or it is counted, each of them, scores and hundreds of times as a separate stockholder. Let us illustrate in the case of one corporate stockholder—the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This company on June 30, 1913, was a stockholder in at least 72 other transportation companies. Thus this one corporation is counted in the statistics as 72 different stockholders. Of these 72 companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is a stockholder, as many as 15 are in turn stockholders in 174 railway corporations; 23 of these 174 are in turn stockholders in 54 other companies; 3 of the 54 are in turn stockholders in 15 other companies; and 3 of the 15 are in turn stockholders in 7 other companies.

This complex scheme, of intercorporate railway stockholding is common throughout the entire transportation system of the country.

What a mystic Moorish maze of intricate intercorporate stockholding! And in most of the cases one single corporation—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—is in the final analysis the controlling stockholder.

This fact is of such importance as to deserve some attention in detail.

This single railway corporation—the Pennsylvania Company—owns directly a majority interest in the stock of 38 companies, and its holdings combined with those of its subsidiaries, give it a majority interest in 9 more companies. The subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania, exclusive of the Pennsylvania Company, own a direct majority interest in the stock of 47 transportation companies. The Pennsylvania Company owns a majority of the capital stock of 27 roads and through the holdings of its subsidiaries has a controlling interest in 12 others through stock ownership. Thus the total majority holdings of the Pennsylvania system comprise 133 roads.

The total number of transportation companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad has a direct and indirect majority and minority interest through stock ownership is 254.

Important changes in stock ownership of the Pennsylvania Railroad since these figures were prepared from the reports of that railroad and its subsidiaries to the Interstate Commerce Commission and upon which the preceding discussion is based, include the absorption by the Pennsylvania of the Northern Central as an integral part of the parent company and the exchange of Pennsylvania's stock holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio for stock of the Southern Pacific.

If the reader will repeat these details in imagination for each of the thirty principal railway systems controlling the greater part of the mileage of the country, some slight conception will be had of the large number of duplications among the recorded lists of stockholders in the railroads of the United States.

This necessary consideration of the important details of our problem should not cause us to lose sight of the principal conclusion to which this discussion inevitably points, namely, that to a very considerable extent the stock of the American railroads is owned by the railroads themselves.

In their protests against granting an eight-hour day to freight train employees, the railroads lay great stress on the harm that will come to the widows and orphans whom they claim constitute a large percentage of the 600,000 stockholders of American railways.

The above analysis of who are the real owners of most of the stock of our railways shows only another instance of how the railroad officials are trying to fool the public.

"Temperament" is the gentle name given to the caprices of a pretty woman or the vagaries of a brilliant man, when they have enough money to back it up.

PROHIBITION HEADS LIST.

Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan Monday designated the relative positions for the initiative and other measures on the ballot at the general election next November.

He has ordered that the State-wide Prohibition measure, also known as Prohibition in 1920 measure, will be No. 1, Partial Prohibition will be No. 2, and the \$15,000,000 State Highway Bond Issue will be No. 3.

These are the only measures which now are certain to get on the ballot. The proposed initiative and the proposed referendum have not qualified for places.

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DIGEST OF THE COMPENSATION ACT.

By Will J. French.

Compensation.

This Act, as amended by the Legislature of 1915, and which amendments became effective on August 8, 1915, provides, among other changes, that industrial injuries shall be under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission. The change of the word "accident" to "injury" makes occupational injuries compensable, and thus brings within the Act occupational diseases.

Medical, surgical and hospital treatment for the injured was limited to ninety days following the accident before the amendments became law. Now the commission has discretion to extend the time in cases where, for special reasons, justice requires such extension.

Compensation starts on the fifteenth day after injury. Medical attention is to be furnished by the employer, or insurance company representing the employer, as soon as the injury occurs.

All employers in California are subject to the compulsory provisions of the Act, but employees engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits or in household domestic service are excluded, as well as casual workers employed outside the usual business of the employer. Employers and employees in these classes of labor may elect to come under compensation by filing notice with the commission. Several thousand employers engaged in farming and employers who hire domestic servants have so elected. Those who have not elected are subject to court proceedings under liability for damages.

Compensation for temporary injuries shall not exceed three times the average annual earnings of the employee. Compensation for permanent injuries is based on these three factors: The nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation and the age. Life pensions are payable to those so seriously and permanently injured as to prevent them from working, or whose earning power is very small. The death benefit is the equivalent of three times the average annual earnings of the employee, provided there are persons wholly dependent. If there are persons partially dependent only, the commission determines the proportion of the death benefit to be divided among such persons.

If dispute arises between interested parties the Industrial Accident Commission hears evidence and decides the controversy, subject to a limited review by either the Supreme Court or the District Court of Appeal of the Appellate District in which the injured person resides. The commission's findings of fact, in cases where there is substantial conflict of testimony, are conclusive. Applications for adjustment of claims must be presented within six months from date of injury or last payment of compensation.

Lump-sum settlements can be made, if approved by the commission.

If there are sub-contractors, a contractor and a principal connected with the employment of an injured person, compensation shall be chargeable first to the immediate employer, and if he is financially irresponsible, the claim ascends to either the contractor or the principal, assuming the injured man to have been employed by a sub-contractor. The parties concerned in such employment are relieved if insurance is carried.

Insurance.

Insurance is not compulsory, though compensation is compulsory for all occupations except those before mentioned. An insurance carrier can be substituted for the employer. The obligation to pay then falls upon the carrier.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund sells insurance coverage to employers, to self-employed persons and to casual employees. Insurance companies licensed to transact business in this State by the insurance commissioner are author-

ized to sell compensation insurance, and employers may form mutual companies under conditions imposed by law to provide their own insurance.

Safety.

The Industrial Accident Commission has authority to prepare and make permanent safety orders, rules and regulations, thereby providing safety standards. Safety museums can be established.

Employers are required to furnish employment that is reasonably safe, and this is made obligatory by the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. Employees cannot interfere with safety devices. Advisers may be appointed who shall, without compensation, assist the commission in establishing standards of safety.

Orders are presumed to be reasonable. In the event of court proceedings the burden of proof that safety orders are not reasonable is placed upon the employer who objects. It is unlawful for any member of the commission, or for any officer or employee of the commission, to divulge to any person not connected with the administration of the Act any confidential information concerning the failure of any person to keep any place of employment safe.

Reporting of Industrial Injuries.

Employers of labor, insurance carriers and doctors attending injured employees are obliged to report industrial injuries to the commission under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction.

The commission has claimed jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of injuries suffered without the territorial limits of this State in those cases where the injured employee is a resident of this State at the time of the injury and the contract of hire was made in this State, and any such employee or his dependents shall be entitled to the compensation or death benefits provided by this Act.

HOKE SMITH OBJECTS TO REPORT.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia blocked an attempt to have the Senate consider printing the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which has been partially approved by the House. When Senator Fletcher, chairman of the committee on printing, asked for unanimous consent to consider the joint resolution, Senator Smith objected. This forced a postponement of the question.

It is believed that the Senators who favor publicity will not permit one of their colleagues to defeat this purpose by continually objecting, and that eventually a roll call will be demanded.

The joint resolution which Senator Fletcher attempted to have considered is as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, including the report of Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation and the individual reports and statements of the several commissioners, together with all the testimony taken at its hearings, except exhibits submitted in printed form, which shall be appropriately referred to in said testimony, be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the joint committee on printing; and that 10,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, of which 2500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 7500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives; and that of the final report of said commission 100,000 additional copies be printed, of which 30,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 70,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives: Provided, that the superin-

tendent of documents is hereby authorized to reprint copies of the same for sale or distribution as provided by law."

There are just two reasons why a man is tempted to deceive a woman; one is because she is suspicious of him; the other is because she isn't.

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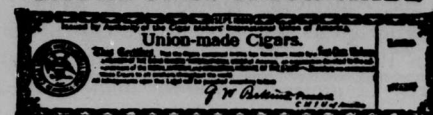
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JAPANESE FARMS IN CALIFORNIA.

By Frank Judson.

Some years ago farmers in various sections of California declared that they would be unable to harvest their crops unless they were permitted to import labor in unrestricted numbers. A few years later the sentiment had greatly changed, and so strongly, that the "S. F. Chronicle" published a series of articles calling attention to the menace.

About the same time the State Labor Commissioner, W. V. Stafford, in an exhaustive report, called attention to the deplorable conditions existing in and around Vacaville, Solano County. Such publications as these led to the organization of the Asiatic Exclusion League, 1905, which inaugurated an aggressive campaign against Asiatics, resulting in what is called a "Gentleman's Agreement" between the United States and Japan wherein the latter country agreed to limit the issuance of passports to the United States to students, merchants, tourists and wives of Japanese then in the United States. The admission of these "wives" developed the inherent weakness of this "agreement," because in accordance with recognized Japanese marriage customs it is only necessary for a Japanese laborer to send his photo to Japan and his family, or a marriage agent, arranges a match and the passage of the prospective wife is paid to the United States. On her arrival at her destination she picks out her "husband" (?) by means of the photo in her possession and after a marriage ceremony recognized by state law the couple are permitted to depart. This met with strenuous objections from the immigration authorities, which were very promptly overruled by the federal courts.

It was assumed for a time that these picture brides were imported for immoral purposes, and while this may have been true in a few instances, it was soon seen that the movement had a wider and more far-reaching effect. Soon after admission the bride is seen working alongside her husband in the various farming industries of the State. Today the husband and wife are assisted in their labor by broods of children ranging from 5 to 12 years old, and in many instances verging on young manhood. Thus it will be seen the bride is first a laborer and next a wife who brings forth other laborers.

The Alien Land Law of California prohibits a Japanese, Chinese or Korean from acquiring title to agricultural lands in the State, but does not forbid leasing to the same. Today there are a great number of Japanese corporations holding land on lease. When one stockholder wishes to leave he merely assigns his interest to another so that the older corporations have always their full membership and so successful are they that others are continually being organized, and before the statutory life of these leases expires there will be thousands of native-born Japanese ready to acquire all these holdings by purchase.

It is a well-known fact that hundreds of the farmers of California are leaving their farms and going into the cities where their children are forced into an unhealthy competition with those already struggling for a living in overcrowded industries. The majority of people who discuss this problem and seek its solution arrive at the conclusion that the fault lies with the Oriental and South European immigrant. While it is true that these peoples stand ready to occupy the land abandoned by the American farmer, it is not true that they are the cause.

High Banking Rates the Cause.

That this accusation is not unfounded is seen from the efforts being made to establish Rural Credit Banks by both federal and state governments. The Japanese is made the "scapegoat" because it has been customary since 1900 to blame all our troubles to the "little brown man." But there are others. To illustrate:

The American farmer either takes up government land or buys acreage according to his means or ambitions. Year by year he adds improvements and adds to the betterment of the soil. So do 90 per cent of them, at one time or another, and owing to various causes, find it necessary to borrow money to carry out their projects. In some cases they are carried for an indefinite period by a general merchandise store from which they buy supplies; others are assisted by personal friends, but in 95 cases out of 100 they are finally compelled to go to a bank for assistance and for which they pay from 7 to 10 per cent on a short term mortgage. The amount borrowed, interest demanded, and time allowed being determined by the borrower's necessities. Most of this class of mortgages specify quarterly or semi-annual interest payments, with a further stipulation that foreclosure proceedings will issue when payments lapse. When interest payments default they are added to the principal and then compounded.

After a while the farmer is in debt to the bank for his betterments, to the merchant for supplies and implements, and no money on hand or in sight with which to meet payments, and taxes due. If he never thought before he now gets his thinking tank in operation. He discovers that the bank fixes the rate of interest, the harvester trust the price of his farm implements, the county fathers his tax rate, the butcher his meat and the grocer his wares. He also discovers after he has harvested his crop that he has nothing to say about the price he shall receive, but must pay the middleman from 10 to 20 per cent of its market value. He is now up against it. His friends fall away. Shylock is crying for his pound of flesh—something must be done to save his farm. He goes to town and advertises for a tenant. Here comes the Japanese, Slavonian or Hungarian, according to which element predominates in the district. Knowing the American is up against it and assisted by the collective money interests of his colony the alien drives a bargain on his own terms, and at a rental no more than enough to meet interest charges on the mortgage and taxes. His home is gone, the children are scattered to shift for themselves, while he is compelled to work for someone else.

After making effort after effort to extricate himself from his difficulties the usual result is that he is forced to sell, and in most instances the alien tenant is the purchaser.

What becomes of the storekeeper? Farmer No. 1 has gone. Japanese or as bad moves in. Farmer No. 2 has a similar experience. Alien No. 2 moves in, and in a very short time an alien colony with a store and bank of their own is established. Then the white storekeeper is frozen out and leaves. Soon the colony is making its own boxes and other containers. Every industry is financed without the aid of the bank that assisted in crushing the farmer. When the district is finally orientalized like Honolulu, H. T., Vacaville, Florin, Selma and parts of California, what is Mr. Banker going to do? He has assisted in creating a Frankenstein and his regrets are in vain. Is there no remedy?

The leasing clause of the Alien Land Act might be repealed, aliens might also be prohibited from owning land, but the relief would be very slight unless there were greater restrictions placed on immigration, and the naturalization of aliens be made harder instead of easier, and the activities of certain associations formed for the purpose of aiding alien immigrants be limited to a minimum.

Obviously the solution is restriction of Japanese picture brides.

Rural credits system allowing long term loans with low interest rates.

LOOKING FOR JOBS.

One thousand non-union men are camping on the Hetch Hetchy, in wait of cooks' jobs, according to the rumors received in the labor circles this week. Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local 110, in affiliation with Cooks' Union, Local 44, is making a strong fight to secure Hetch Hetchy cooks' jobs. Representatives from Cooks' Helpers' Union 110 were granted an interview with F. Rolandi, contractor, who seems agreeable enough to give the unions the preference, he told representatives of Cooks' Union 44. A communication was sent the Board of Public Works by Cooks' Helpers' Union, but no satisfaction was given them. A committee has been appointed and the matter will be taken before the board.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

If thy desire it be
To see
The times prove good
Be such thyself, and surely know
That all thy days to thee
Shall, spite of mischief, happy be.
—Milton.

One of our daily papers a few days ago contained this sentence: "And I patted the little lucky cat on the bureau." Now, the question is, what part of a cat's anatomy contains the bureau?

When an employer says an employee should have as much interest in the success of his business as he has himself, he overlooks the fact that he can separate the worker from his interest in the business, while the employee can not, in turn, disconnect the boss from his interest in it. When matters in this regard are equalized then the workers may properly be expected to change their attitude. At present the proposition is too one-sided for equality of interest.

We don't know what the politics of Governor Hunt of Arizona is, but we do know that every working man in that State ought to take a personal interest in re-electing him without regard to his political faith. Every worker should take an active, vigorous interest in seeing to it that all his fellows are registered and qualified to vote for the man who remained loyal to labor in spite of the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon him to force him to take the side of capital in the recent strike of the miners. The other side will not be idle. They will fight to defeat him. Labor in Arizona must be on guard.

The Labor Council urges all trade unionists, whenever possible, to make use of other means of transportation than the United Railroads. Those who can should patronize the municipal car lines and jitney buses bearing a union sign on the wind shield. The idea is to divert every nickel possible away from the unfair traction company. If trade unionists will carefully follow such a policy the labor crushing corporation can be made to pay dearly for its opposition to justice to the workers. It has, of course, already been severely punished in various ways for its stand against its employees, but that stand has not been changed, and so long as it is continued the organized workers must fight back in every legitimate way at their command. Keep your nickels out of the coffers of this corporation.

:: The Fire Underwriters ::

About a year ago the Board of Fire Underwriters in San Francisco decided to do their own printing and a plant was put in for that purpose. A union man was employed as superintendent and the place has since been conducted as a union printing establishment.

Last Saturday, however, E. F. Mohrhardt, secretary of the board, summoned the superintendent of the printing plant and told him that the employees would have to either sever connection with their unions or with their positions, with the result that all the workers in the plant except one elected to stay with the unions and give up their places.

Even an apprentice boy was asked if he belonged to the union, and he promptly replied that he did not, "but I am no scab, and you can go to h—l."

Labor haters from the Northwest have been busy in San Francisco during the past year endeavoring to stir up industrial strife, but without much success. Whether this case is a result of their efforts is not definitely known.

It is likely, however, Mohrhardt is just one of those common garden variety of insect pests with which this city is periodically infested and that his effort to establish the non-union shop here will meet with no more success than has crowned the attempts of others of his species who have, with more ability, endeavored to start such a conflagration in San Francisco.

Mohrhardt, when interviewed by a newspaper man on the subject, gave expression to that threadbare and worn statement that so often comes from the lips of the vapid tool of the greed monger: "We do not recognize the right of the union to interfere with our business."

Nearly all employers the world over are now willing to concede that the worker is entitled to a voice in fixing the wages and conditions under which he shall work, but occasionally a cad is met with who has been lifted, without warrant, from his menial station to a position of temporary authority. In such instances the boosted booby almost invariably begins throwing shafts at the workers which usually return and smite the insipid archer.

It is certain the action of this would-be dictator will not result in increasing dividends for the employers who have placed this incompetent in his present position of authority.

At any rate the organizations the members of which have been thrown out of employment as a result of the unreasonable and unfair action of the secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific will not stand idly by and let him get away with his assault upon organized labor.

He did not even have the shrewdness displayed by others of his kind by announcing their purpose to "run an open shop." He is going to run a non-union shop, and will not so much as countenance an apprentice boy who has inclinations leaning toward union labor.

If the Board of Fire Underwriters fails to correct the wrong perpetrated upon the workers by its secretary, then union men and friends of organized labor should keep this matter in mind when placing fire insurance.

San Francisco has no room for such creatures. She has been getting along pretty well without them, and can well spare this one to some other community that is already cursed with upstart cads parading in the garb of men.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Socialists have nominated Allen L. Benson of Yonkers, N. Y., for president, and George R. Kirkpatrick of New York City for vice-president. The above was the result of the recent referendum vote of the Socialist party members.

"What ought one to do when he has missed a train?" is a question to be used as a test of mental capacity by the New York police, under the direction of a Columbia University professor. We would not dare to print what we would do on such an occasion, because the postal authorities most likely would object.

Berlin reports that unofficial estimates place the total French loss of men since the beginning of the war at 800,000 dead, 1,400,000 wounded, and 300,000 missing. The total loss of the British to date is given as 600,000. According to British tabulation of the German casualty lists, the German losses since the beginning of the war amount to 2,667,372.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adopted a resolution urging Congress to take the steps necessary to provide for a national law regulating the employment of labor throughout the entire country. The reason for such proposal is stated to be that the diversity of the labor laws of the various states causes unfair and unequal competition and results in much confusion and injustice. The proposition seems hardly practical and might work great injustice by depriving labor of some states of beneficial legislation already achieved.

Who would have thought the tin can is a menace to the public health? The expert malaria investigators of the U. S. Public Health Service have found, however, that discarded tin cans containing rain water are breeding places for the mosquito which is the sole agent in spreading malaria. A hole in the bottom of the empty can might have resulted in the saving of a human life. Certainly it would have assisted in preventing a debilitating illness. Empty tin cans have no business about the premises anyway, but if we must so decorate our back yards, let's see to it that the can has a hole in the bottom.

Discussing the advantages of the community forum as the embodiment of fundamental ideals of American government, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said: "No government will ever be safer or wiser than the popular sentiment of the masses of the people. The one guarantee that this sentiment will not be wrong is the systematic provision of the means of organized public discussion. Democracy is the educational form of government. Other forms of control may be more efficient, but government through public discussion means more in the advancement of the race."

The lockout against union printers at the Church Publishing House of Chicago, which prints some 200 church periodicals, has been discontinued and the firm has entered into an agreement with Typographical Union No. 16, which, it is expected, will work out satisfactorily to both sides. All discharged or locked out printers were reinstated. Negotiations are now under way through which, it is hoped, the publishing house may be induced to confer with representatives of Pressmen's Union No. 3 and Bookbinders' and Paper Cutters' Union No. 825, with a view of reaching an agreement covering pressmen and bindery workers.

WIT AT RANDOM

The alfalfa delegate was paying his first visit to a city of any size. Standing along the sidewalk he chanced to see a sprinkling cart coming down the street, and no sooner had he set eyes on the thing than he began to laugh like the boy at the minstrel show.

"Say, old pal," he remarked hilariously, punching a cop in the ribs, "don't that just beat all?"

"Don't what beat all?" responded the wondering cop. "What's the joke?"

"Just look at that feller on that wagon," replied the alfalfa party, pointing to the sprinkler. "That durned chump won't have a drop of water left by the time he gets home!"—Philadelphia "Telegraph."

He was a huge man of the navy species, and as he stood in the witness box, counsel eyed him dubiously. He knew he would be a hard nut to crack—a very hard nut to crack, indeed.

"What we want to get at," he began, "is, who was the aggressor?"

"Eh?" asked the witness, puzzled.

"Let me illustrate my meaning," said the counsel. "Suppose I met you in the street, and struck you in the face, I should be the aggressor."

"You'd be a fool," remarked the witness, with growing emphasis.

"No, no," said counsel, with heightened color. "You don't understand. I was speaking only in the abstract. Suppose we met, and, without provocation, I struck you, I should be committing an act of aggression."

The navy hunched his huge shoulders.

"You'd be committing suicide, mister," he remarked grimly.

"You may sit down," snapped counsel.

The kindly old squire was giving a little treat to the village school children. After tea, he stepped on to the platform and announced, with a beaming smile:

"Now I am going to perform certain actions and you must guess what proverb they represent. The boy or girl who succeeds first will receive a quarter."

That did it. Instantly every eye was fixed on him.

First of all, the old gentleman lay down on the platform. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to his aid, and between them they raised the squire, who was rather portly.

The actions were meant to represent the motto "Union is strength." When they had finished, the squire stepped forward and asked if any child had solved the puzzle.

At once a grubby hand shot up and an eager voice squeaked:

"Let sleeping dogs lie."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

"So you've been fighting again! Didn't you stop and spell your names, as I told you?"

"Y-yes; we did—but my name's Algernon Percival, an' his is Jim."—"Judge."

Two men were once talking over their respective sons' careers at college, and one remarked: "Well, I sometimes feel like saying as did Aaron in the wilderness, 'Behold, I poured in the gold and there came out this calf.'"—"Christian Register."

Landlady—That new boarder is either a married man or a widower.

Pretty Daughter—Why, ma, he says he is a bachelor.

Landlady—Well, I don't believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.—Indianapolis "Star."

MISCELLANEOUS

SOUL OF MAN.

By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.

I am a nugget of gold in a desert of sand,
A clear, cooling stream in a wilderness arid,
A beacon, aloft, 'mid the rocks and the shoals
and the gales

Tempestuous roaring through ravines and rivers
and seas,

Encompassing all, and dividing, the dry lands
of life.

I am a planet whose influence, penetrating
The minds of the men and the women and children
of earth,

Impels and directs, exercises and sways them
To new growth and all worth and to fresh,
sacred birth—

In self-estimation, in man exaltation, in freedom.

I am Hellenic art and Roman wit, but new
created;

My death the gods of time and space have
obviated;

I live to grow and grow to live, not vitiated,
Am heir to aeons and instrument of evolution;
My all-time race I run without my own volition.

My innate self, nor war, nor age, can spoliage,
What though my lonely way I take, alas! near
alienate;

An oasis! A type of my too scanty class!
A leader undetected, like the wee, small voice
of truth!

A savior, yet, whose healing powers are unexploited!

In this age of mockery, and intellectual modesty,
An upright tower of changeless strength and
quenchless vigor, I!

A swelling bell of intonations fathomless and
meaning

Unmistakable, which will be heard; an oasis
which will be used,

Expanding wide, and covering the desert, no
more waste!

A truth, which will be seized, planted and multiplied

A billionfold, when men shall gather knowledge
like the bees,

When millionaires converted are to human
beings!

When human life shall blossom like the roses,
bright and fair!

When man is man, and God is God, and I attain
mine own!

ABOUT THE UNION LABEL.

We notice that Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, manufacturers of union made shirts and underwear, are extending their sphere of activity by making known throughout the country in the "American Federationist," the merits of their product which is so well known throughout this State. We need good, reliable firms to take up this work. First to make the best that can be produced of its kind and then to sell it at prices that will stand in competition with any other in the world. Men or women don't want to be preyed upon because they ask for the label, but good merchandise for good money must be the basis of exchange, and under no other conditions can the union label movement be supported and upheld. So when a firm like Eagleson & Co., which is conscientiously doing its best to produce the best at the lowest margin of profit, men and women of organized labor should enthusiastically support it, thereby helping the label movement and also getting their money's worth.

SEMI-CIVILIZATION.**By William Kingsbury.**

Let me ask you—Is there, under this great God's sun, anything more of a hindrance and detriment to human advancement than this present social life of ours?

Here you are, one, in luxury, with billions to control, and there, beside you, a fellow man without a job by means of which to procure the commonest necessities of life, minus a loaf of bread.

You and he start out in the morning to make a living, or a fortune.

You succeed with the fortune—a million times over.

He fails to get even the bread of life and is down and out, becomes a human wreck.

You don't give a hang how your fellow man alongside of you makes out. You have grown callous in your one-eyed rush for fortune. It is only natural that you should be selfish—that we should be selfish—for we are living under a selfish system of things. It breeds and fosters the narrowest selfishness. Under this existing system, of course, we can not be expected to help this one and that one if we mean to make good ourselves.

Then, why not alter the system?

But when anyone comes along with a plan, here you are, unwilling to do as much as to try to upset this old, selfish, cursed system.

Did you not have to try ever so many experiments in order to finally perfect the lighting system?

Did you not have to try ever so many experiments in order to finally bring to their present perfection the transportation facilities?

Why then, in God's name, in the name of humanity, do you not at least try to perfect the social system?

I am sure that if Mr. Edison were to present a new idea, or Mr. Morgan were to ask assistance for another merger, or, even, if it were to put an invention practicalizing perpetual motion into Mr. Rothschild's hands to be commercialized to its fullest extent, to its very limit, that you, the one-eyed class, with the fathomless pockets and hearts of concrete, would gladly take it up and see to it that it was thoroughly tried out and worked with until it became a reality, was made a commodity, a necessity and useful to mankind, but you would make it useful and obtainable only to that part of humanity lucky enough to be able to pay the price, that part of humanity which has the almighty dollar to pay into your eternally unfillable coffers!

One can imagine a Carnegie saying to the advocate of this new system:

"Let me tell you, with this social remedy of yours, you throw so many pearls to so many swine, for should your ideas be of any value and should you carry them out to your fanatic finish, the public, those whom you wanted to help, those whom you intended to benefit by them, will not appreciate what you have done for them."

He would go on:

"They are down and out by their own folly, and if you extend your hand to help them, they will grope for your arm, next your body, and then they will try and get on top of you. They will claim the comforts of life by argument, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, in the name of right, but they will not, if you offer it to them, claim it by hard, honest work."

And then, after talking about the survival of the fittest, one can imagine him concluding with:

"So, if you want to listen to a bit of good advice from a man who knows a thing or two more than you do, a man who has made a success don't try to change things and waste your time kicking. Dig in and win—and fight!"

Then, after hearing Carnegie expound his case in this antiquated style, so potent to the con-

crete-hearted, you would be dazed with rage, stand speechless, lacking words to express the fury at the injustice of what proved intelligence and seemingly good reasoning power had done to your conviction that there was need for a better order of things.

Then, after a moment's pause, again yourself, you would surely say:

"You say 'fight!' Man fights man like beast fights beast, destroying common comforts of years to satisfy individual whims of the minute."

"For the sake of fame and fortune for yourself and your kin, you don't mind trampling down a fellow man and seeing him ruined, left to die in the gutter, with his loved ones crying helplessly for bread and a mere existence."

Then, vehemently, you would cry:

"A curse on individual fame and fortune! All our efforts should be, and they shall be, for the good of all humanity!"

Then, prophetically:

"And, let me tell you, you who feel secure in your power, smug, self-satisfied, complacent, let me tell you, in its time, each curse will come home again upon posterity, for no one's issue can be fixed in wealth and plenty. You have tried to argue and give reasons, but arguments cannot banish grim facts away."

"The fact remains—poverty is here, there, everywhere! Disease is at our very door! Convicts raise their hands in accusation! Suicides bequeath their stalking ghosts in menace! Beggars blight the eye at every turn! War and pillage riot with increasing virulence! Children come unwanted, more are not allowed to come! Hatred, envy, malice and all uncharitableness abound!"

"The earth and all her fullness, by Heaven bestowed on man, is not by man enjoyed, but swallowed up within the wide and gaping maw of greedy millionaires, who stretch their octopus arms to gather all things in their grasping, vile embrace, and threaten this so poor apology for civilization with the fate of blighted Rome, and the annihilation which came none too soon to mad Pompeii and Herculaneum, weltering in their luxury and writhing in their poverty."

If you have brains, show and prove!

If you can not act, don't think of this!

If you have imagination, dwell and soar!

If you can not fly, don't think of this!

If you have passion, embrace and live!

If you can not love, for God's sake, don't think of this!

TABULATE YOURSELF.

In the "American Magazine" are tests that employers' advisers associations are using to determine the fitness of men and boys for various business positions. Here is one of them for boys. It has been done perfectly in forty-five seconds.

Boys, in order to be graded "good," should complete the test in two minutes, and check at least 85 per cent of the 2's and 3's. Boys who get 90 per cent correct in two minutes are good material for the boss.

Boys' test—Cross the 2s and ring the 3s—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
3	4	5	6	9	4	5	3	2	8	7
1	0	3	0	4	3	2	2	0	1	2
4	6	3	2	8	4	0	9	2	6	7
3	5	4	2	1	3	8	0	2	7	4
3	5	9	2	0	1	4	3	0	0	7
2	2	8	4	3	2	1	3	9	3	4
5	2	7	8	9	0	3	2	7	5	0
1	8	4	0	7	9	3	8	3	3	3
0	4	5	8	1	7	8	4	1	3	8
3	8	2	0	9	2	2	6	4	8	7
3	5	7	2	4	9	0	3	7	8	3
9	5	2	2	7	0	4	5	3	3	4
1	0	2	8	4	2	1				

Sometimes a man is like a bit of wreckage; he drifts till some force stronger than himself gets in his way and stops him.

The things which now seem frivolous and slight will be of serious consequence to you after they have once made you ridiculous.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The Bulletin of the Summer Session" at the University of California will be issued about April 10th, and will be sent to any address upon application to the Recorder of the Faculties, Berkeley, California. The coming session begins June 26th and closes August 5th. No formal examinations are required for entrance; admission is granted to all persons of sufficient maturity and intelligence to profit by the exercises of the session. The tuition is \$15, regardless of the number of courses taken.

The usual courses will be offered. A particularly interesting program will be presented in chemistry, physical education, public speaking, English, graphic art, music, manual training, home economics, education, public health, agricultural education, German, and history.

Among those who will join the regular faculty at the coming session are:

Frank William Taussig, Henry Lee professor of economics, Harvard University.

Moses Gomberg, professor of chemistry, University of Michigan.

Eliot Round Clark, professor of anatomy, University of Missouri.

Heber Doust Curtis, astronomer at the Lick Observatory.

David S. Hill, director of division of educational research, New Orleans, La.

Ernest J. Wilczynski, professor of mathematics, University of Chicago.

Merle Thorpe, professor of journalism, University of Kansas.

Edward Kurylo, ballet master and premier dancer of the Imperial Russian Ballet, Warsaw.

James G. Elsom, M. D., assistant professor of physical education, University of Wisconsin.

Grace Fulmer, supervisor of kindergartens, Pasadena.

Jay B. Nash, general supervisor of recreation, Oakland.

Louis Allard, assistant professor of French, Harvard University.

Fay C. Brown, assistant professor of physics, Iowa State University.

Henry M. Bates, dean of law, University of Michigan.

Edmund Kemper Broadus, professor of English, University of Alberta.

George Bell, secretary of the immigration commission, San Francisco.

James A. Winans, professor of public speaking, Cornell University.

Ramon Jaen, professor of Spanish, United States Military Academy, West Point.

G. Louise Ayres, pattern hat designer, New York.

Rose von Schmidt Bell, instructor in vocal interpretation.

Rachel T. Richardson, instructor in manual arts, California State Normal School, Los Angeles.

Bennett M. Allen, professor of zoology, University of Kansas.

Franklin Herbert Elwell, associate professor of business administration, University of Wisconsin.

Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture, Harvard University.

Milward Holden, instructor in woodcarving.

Ian C. Hannah, late president of King's College, Nova Scotia; lecturer in art.

Morris Jastrow Jr., professor of Semitic languages, and librarian, University of Pennsylvania.

Walter R. Spalding, professor of music, Harvard University.

I. B. Stoughton Holborn, lecturer for Oxford and Cambridge University Extension Systems.

In addition to the regular lectures of the Summer Session it is planned to have many excursions, evening lectures, and informal gatherings of teachers which should be of educational value almost equal to the work of the lecture room.

Free admission to all performances in the Greek Theatre will this year be included for the first time among the privileges extended to registered students in the Summer Session. Plans are now being made for the usual series of concerts and dramatic productions which for several years have been notable events of the season, arrangements having already been concluded for productions of "King Lear" and one other Shakespearian play. Productions in the past have included choral and orchestral concerts under the direction of University Choragus Paul Steindorff, "The Toad," produced by the Forest Theatre Players of Carmel, "Shakuntala," Stephen Philipps' "Nero," produced by the Players' Club of San Francisco, and Margaret Anglin's first presentation of "Antigone."

A list of places offering board and room or either alone is kept on file in the office of the Dean of Women, and every possible assistance will be given to strangers in their search for suitable boarding places. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the Summer Session, California Hall, Berkeley.

WALTER M. HART,
Dean of the Summer Session.

VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has authorized an appeal to outside labor organizations for assistance in order to save for the cause of labor the magnificent property of the Vancouver Labor Temple, at Vancouver, British Columbia. Its loss to labor would be a severe blow to trade union interests in British Columbia, and the appeal of the Vancouver trade unionists should elicit a hearty response from all locals to whom it is being made. Especially is this the case as the present call is the first appeal of the Vancouver organization for aid during its history of 25 years.

The appeal is unique in that the Vancouver council does not come "hat in hand," but offers, dollar for dollar, full return for such assistance as may be given in the form of fully paid-up, non-assessable shares, in an investment having behind it assets valued at \$275,000, with obligations, other than shareholders' claims, of less than \$135,000. Under normal conditions the project should yield sure returns and labor officials declare it a good investment.

The Vancouver Labor Temple was opened in May, 1912. It represents an investment of \$275,000. The building was financed by the organization of the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1.00 each. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council took 51 per cent of the stock and Vancouver trade unionists about 30,000 shares. Not a share of stock has been issued except to trade unionists, it being intended that the absolute control of the temple shall be perpetually in the hands of labor. To complete the building a ten-year mortgage for \$107,000, bearing 5½ per cent was given. For a time the building was a money maker, the monthly rentals running as high as \$2200. Early in 1914 came a general depression of business in British Columbia, followed by the great war. These conditions seriously crippled trade unionism throughout the province and reduced the Labor Temple rentals to approximately \$800 per month.

The situation became acute several months ago, when the mortgagees sought to foreclose on account of non-payment of interest. A full statement of the case was made and an extension of time has been secured, which is being utilized for the appeal now being made.

The Vancouver council states that if a reasonable response is made by each trade union on the continent, it will be enabled to secure a further extension of time from its creditors, by the expiration of which normal conditions will probably have returned and the Temple be again able to carry its financial burdens without difficulty.

The appeal of the Vancouver organization is now being forwarded to the various unions. It covers a full statement of the case and should be carefully perused by every local executive. Prompt action is necessary on the appeal as, unless sufficient aid is forthcoming in the immediate future, the great monument to the cause of labor represented by the Vancouver Labor Temple will probably fall into the hands of the mortgagees.

Is not the use of words to express our meaning? When we have said this, have we not said all that it is worth our while to say? I think not, for this reason: it is a great thing, no doubt, to be able to express our meaning, but it is a still more necessary thing to have a meaning. The great difference between a wise man and an unwise man is, that the one knows, and the other does not know, what he means. Anything then that will help us in the work of understanding ourselves is still more valuable than that which helps us in the work of expressing ourselves. I believe the study of words does afford us this help: that, if we know how to use them aright they will not only supply us with convenient forms for communicating our thoughts to others, but they will actually teach us what our thoughts are, and how to think.—F. D. Maurice.

Sow and act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

The best moments of a man's life are the moments when, strong in himself, he feels that the world lies before him.

Regarding Confidence—"Thy friend hath a friend, and thy friend's friend hath a friend; so be discreet."

1st Popular Symphony Concert
People's Philharmonic
Orchestra

NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, Conductor

Soloist
MARIE SLOSS, Piano Virtuoso

PAVILION RINK, Sutter & Pierce Sts.
Thursday, April 6th, at 8.15 p. m.

PROGRAM.

- 1 Overture, "Tannhauser".....R. Wagner
 - 2 Waltz, "Der Rosenkavalier".....R. Strauss
 - 3 Unfinished Symphony, B Minor.....Fr. Schubert
 - 4 Piano Concerto, A minor.....Fr. Schubert
 - 5 "Enchanted Lake".....Liadow
 - 6 (a) "Ballet des Sylphs".....Berlioz
 - (b) March, "Hongroise".....Berlioz
- (Last number from Damnation of Faust)

NOTE PRICES

Reserved Seats, 50c General Admission, 25c
On sale Monday, April 3d, at Sherman, Clay & Co., Kohler & Chase.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 24, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Chauffeurs—H. F. Hansen, vice F. A. Burger. Horseshoers—John Canavan, vice E. Nickols. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From United States Senators and Congressmen, relative to several matters dealing with labor legislation now pending before Congress. From the Mayor's secretary, stating he would call to the attention of the Mayor resolutions adopted by this Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Helpers' Union, request for a boycott on Hellwig's Cafe, 41 Stockton street. From Elkhart Central Labor Union of Indiana, appeal for financial assistance. From Travelers' Aid Society of California, asking for financial support. Wage scale and agreement of Cracker Packers' Union.

Referred to Label Section—From B. & L. Textile Co. of Cohoes, N. Y., enclosing list of firms carrying union labeled underwear.

Request Complied With—From Delegate Ainsworth, request for a leave of absence.

Reports of Unions—Milkers—Reported that the grievance against the Russell Creamery had been straightened out. Riggers and Stevedores—Business dull; no truth in statements appearing in daily papers. Auto Bus Operators—Have initiated 140 new members; requested delegates to ride in union busses only.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, and secretary instructed to assist in the negotiating of same. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale of Asphalt Workers' Union, and Secretary instructed to notify the Board of Public Works, requesting them to incorporate said increase in the new budget. On the request for a boycott on various tailoring establishments the following decision was unanimously agreed on: "Bushelmen to work the eight-hour day; the day's work to end at 6 p. m., it being optional with employer to work the bushelman between the hours of either 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. or 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.; and where there are more than one bushelman employed the employer shall have the right to regulate the lunch hour so as to insure the attendance of a bushelman at all times during the working hours. In dealing with the question of overtime, it was decided that overtime be allowed in case of emergency, with the understanding that if the overtime privilege extended to any employer be abused, said privilege will be withdrawn." Recommended that the eight-hour day for the Horseshoers in San Francisco go into effect on April 1, 1916. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council indorse H. R. Bill No. 10,398, relative to the retirement and pensioning of employees in the classified civil service of the government, and that our representatives in Congress be requested to support said bill. In the matter of Jerome Jackson, member of Boiler-makers' Union, relative to controversy with the Aetna Insurance Company, committee finds the accident occurred before the law was amended to permit extension of the ninety-day period and that therefore the company is not liable, but the company has agreed to refer the matter to Dr. Rixford, and if an operation is necessary the company will bear the expenses.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on

all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The committee appointed for the purpose of devising ways and means of renewing the fight on the United Railroads submitted resolutions to the effect that all members of organized labor are urged to refrain from patronizing U. R. R. lines when other means of transportation are practicable, and to support the Municipal street railway system to extend its lines into all thickly populated districts. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Anti-Asiatic Committee—Submitted an interesting report of its work which was received as progressive and concurred in. Recommendations concurred in as submitted by committee: That committee be increased to fifteen members, including Delegates Theodore Johnson and Frank Judson; that William T. Bonsor and Frank Judson be a permanent sub-committee to obtain latest information regarding Asiatic immigration; that President Wilson be memorialized to seek an amendment to the so-called Gentleman's Agreement to prohibit the importation of Japanese picture brides; that 5000 blanks be printed for the double purpose of securing reports and information by individuals concerning places where Asiatics are employed and regarding persons who patronize Asiatic stores and employers; that committee be authorized to investigate Federal and State legislation required to abolish evasion of the exclusion laws by Chinese seamen and the acquisition of real estate by Asiatics.

New Business—Moved that the Council declare a boycott on all jitneys not operated by members of Local No. 399, and displaying label of union; carried.

Receipts—Waitresses, \$28; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$4; Machine Hands, \$4; Elevator Conductors, \$8; Coopers, \$12; Bindery Women, \$16; Pile Drivers, \$24; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Bakers, \$32; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Sailors, \$40; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; Garment Workers, \$20; Upholsterers, \$12; Postoffice Clerks, \$16; Ladies' Garment Workers, \$4; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Janitors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section, \$5. Total receipts, \$353.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Hall Association, \$668; Danbury Hatters, \$150; Miss M. Barkley, \$1.50; Label Section, \$4. Total expenses, \$921.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program next week is particularly worthy of perusal.

With almost every European opera house closed, many operatic celebrities who have heretofore turned deaf ears to the pleadings of American managers have now consented to harken to them. One of these luminaries is Signor Ciccolini who is recognized as one of the greatest and most remarkable tenors of the day. Melba, with whom he sang in concert for several seasons, wrote of him: "I consider Ciccolini the world's greatest tenor." Willa Holt Wakefield will be heard in an entirely new repertoire of "Song Sayings." For several years she has been an immense favorite in vaudeville and chiefly because of her radiant personality. George Howell and a clever supporting company will appear in Agnes Scott's rather different sketch, "The Red-Fox Trot," which furnishes a page of today's "Butterfly Life." Mr. Howell, who is an actor of distinction, is seen to advantage in the character of John Walker. Benny and Woods are

two young musicians who excel respectively on the violin and piano. For the most part they confine their efforts to popular music, but their program also includes classical selections. Clara Stevens and Adelaide Falk get in and out of a variety of beautiful costumes and their singing and dancing is most meritorious. Valentine and Bell call their offering "The Furniture Removers." This man and girl are bicyclists par excellence. The name "The Furniture Removers," of course, has a bearing on the act itself. The second of the series of the beautifully-colored Travelogues secured exclusively for the Orpheum circuit will be exhibited. Clark and Verdi, the Italian comedians, and Desiree Lubowska, the impressionistic character dancer, will be the only holdovers of this splendid bill.

BOOKBINDERS RAISE WAGES.

The four unions of bookbinders in St. Louis have secured a three-year's contract and increased wages. One of the unions is composed of over 500 women. The rates for bookbinders range from \$20 a week the first year to \$22.50 during the third year. Night rates are \$1.50 a week more than the day scale. Paper rulers' wages range from \$21 and \$23 to \$22 and \$24 a week during the contract; finishers and gilders from \$22 and \$24 to \$23 and \$25 a week; bindery girls from \$8.50 and \$9.50 to \$10.50. A scale for apprentice girls is also agreed to, as is the eight-hour day.

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Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

JAP RUINS FARMING INDUSTRY.

By William T. Bonsor.

It is unfortunate that the slogan "Back to the Land" cannot become an accomplished reality by thousands of the vast multitudes of unemployed, so-called surplus labor, in the cities of this country. Labor, organized and unorganized, is confronted with a diversity of problems, chief of which is the struggle with capital for a square deal. The farmer, while enjoying nature's blessed sunshine and pure air, is also fighting grimly for existence under the burden inflicted by America's financial kings.

Let us see what is happening to the farmer in California. The ordinary farmer in the State today, if his land is paid for, needs to borrow money for improvements and the necessities best calculated to insure what may be hoped to result in the most profitable return from the land. If the land is not paid for the farmer is laboring under an additional burden. He must have the money and the banks will loan only on short term of twelve months at a rate of from six to eight per cent interest. The short term loans are necessary as the banks must be in a position to accommodate their depositors on short notice.

The farmer works from four or five o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, during a great portion of the year. His crop may be a failure. If so, the town merchant must carry him over for the ordinary living supplies. The merchant does not do this for the usual profit, but on the contrary, and the farmer is at his mercy. Interest and taxes—a heavy rate—must be paid. He is forced to sell the crop in full or part to a speculator who will hold it for a few months and unload at an advance of from fifty to ninety per cent. In any event the middleman gets a healthy slice before the product reaches the consumer. The farmer for a year of hard toil is, on the average, exceedingly fortunate to break even, after paying taxes, insurance, interest and living expenses.

Such a condition prevents him from keeping his son or sons on the farm. He is unable to pay them much of anything and they naturally migrate to the cities to rustle a job and compete for a livelihood in the greatly overcrowded industrial field.

The time arrives when the farmer and wife sit down and figure. They arrive at the conclusion that they can no longer continue the heavy grind for nothing and decide to lease their holdings. In a majority of cases it is the Jap who drives a hard bargain and the lease price may barely cover taxes and interest on borrowed money owed by the farmer. No more is white help employed on this farm. It is forced into the cities. So if a number of Japanese go to the country an equal number of Americans come into the cities. The Asiatic will soon ruin the land by his intensive farming which saps the life out of it. The improvements will also depreciate rapidly as he naturally takes very little interest in their upkeep, not owning them.

Why will the Japanese be successful where the white man has failed? He will get more out of it during the life of his lease by his intensive farming methods which ruin the land in time. He will live upon less as his nature does not desire nor require that which the American must have. He does not find it so hard to obtain finances as his people extend him a helping hand within reason in this direction. He has another advantage in that he may secure a co-worker in the field, for her keep, in the form of a picture bride from the land of the cherry blossoms.

In this manner is the American farmer being driven from the land to an alarming extent in California. Legislation is necessary whereby the government may, without profit, loan money to the farmer at a nominal rate of interest, so that he may find it possible to meet his obligations and operate profitably to himself under a long

term loan. The enormous profits of the middleman should also be greatly eliminated. While some such legislation is badly needed, let us consider more fully the Japanese in relation to the present situation.

The United States Bureau of Census gives 41,356 as the total Japanese population in 1910. It must be admitted that a census of this nature is necessarily at a lower figure than actually exists, owing to the difficulty in obtaining same. The Commissioner General of Immigration reports 3015 picture brides as entering continental United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. California fell heir to most of these. This has been going on since 1910. Over fifty per week are arriving at Angel Island at the present time.

The California State Board of Health calls attention to the fact that 2874 Japanese births were registered in California during 1914. In proportion to population the Japanese birth rate is about three to one as compared to the birth rate of the white population in this State. Each year the total Japanese population is increasing more rapidly than is ordinarily imagined. To place the Japanese population of the State at the present time as upwards of 75,000 is a conservative figure.

The picture bride arrives at the Immigration Station in the picturesque Oriental garb and in a few short days leaves the station clothed in an American costume with her prospective husband whom she has never seen before. It seems that this Japanese marriage custom originated for the purpose of evading the American demand against the immigration of Japanese laborers. The bride is at once taken to the city or country and becomes in fact a laborer in the industrial institutions of the city or in the fields of the country. She soon becomes a mother of a number of children. It is a common sight throughout the agricultural districts of the State to see the Japanese woman laboring in the fields with one child strapped on her back while another lies at her side in a soap box. The birth rate proves that the Japanese in California heartily concur in Roosevelt's hobby, the large family. It is no wonder that the California farmer is unable to succeed where the Japanese prosper.

The number of Japanese males in the State is about seven to one female. The situation is now alarming. The future will present a greater problem. The unmarried Japanese males are now awaiting the opportunity which may furnish them with a healthy bride and co-worker from the Orient.

Every native-born Japanese may own land in California. All Japanese may lease agricultural land. Conditions will not allow the white farmer to operate profitably. The enormous increase of Japanese born here in addition to those coming in means that in the not distant future the farming lands of California will be absolutely dominated by Asiatics and the struggle for existence in the cities will become keener and more acute. The banker will some day realize to his sorrow the condition that he is now assisting in creating.

The present and future situation in the State in this respect may be relieved by legislation enabling the government to assist and co-operate with the American farmer. Amendment of the present "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan by prohibiting the importation of picture brides, will be invaluable. Strict Asiatic exclusion is imperative. Local and State legislation for the purpose of protecting the American against the results of the alien Asiatic competition is necessary. Would we be going too far by suggesting the deportation of a vast number of Asiatics as an act which would sometime in the future be realized as an act of Providence?

Who can overcome or even assist the Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may?

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DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
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March, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....713 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
- (101) *Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) *Gadet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
- (95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Liedesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) *Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard
- (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (218) Ross, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
- (8) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (52) *Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (88) Stewart Printing Co.....312 Chronicle Building
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Turk
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....440 Sansome
- (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (225) Hogan & Stumm.....343 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumblor & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
- (40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

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Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
- Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- M. & K. Grocery.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting was unusually well attended and of more than ordinary interest. Arthur A. McCormick, Jean F. Hadley and George I. Adams were initiated. Applications for membership were received from H. Chester Anderson, Ben E. Apte, W. H. Coleman, Frank G. Crowhurst, Claudio Falletti, Carl H. Fox, W. H. Gould, T. L. Higuera, Carl H. Hoffman, Fred L. Johnson, Frank J. Meyers, Paul E. Nielson, William Rencher, George M. Reuter, Bickford A. Rogers. A class of 28 was taken in as apprentice members. Another class of about 20 will be taken in at the April meeting. Those admitted were: Walter Barth, Aubrey Bell, H. M. Campbell, William Caplan, Camille Carnot, Frank N. Cereghino, Alfred S. Christopherson, Bartley J. Coffin, Harry Coulman, W. G. Crockett, G. V. Farley, Susan Findlay, Benjamin Freeman, Louis Guenley, Albert F. Holl, Martin Imperiale, Manuel Lombardero, George F. Maguire, Robert Mitchell, Agatha M. O'Connor, Daisy A. Phillips, Vincent Porrazzo, Joseph E. Rooney, Ewald H. Schmieder, Walter S. Seward, Theodore Steffen, Leonard C. Welser, Frederick C. Winter. The executive committee submitted, and the meeting approved, an interpretation of sections 3 and 8, book and job scale, affecting Saturday half holidays and four-hour shifts on Saturdays. The committee also reported that the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, conducting a printing plant at 340 Sansome street, had discharged all of its employees on Saturday, March 25th, offering the alternative of relinquishing membership in the union or losing their jobs. All members of the Typographical Union and of the Bindery Women's Union, including the apprentices, without hesitation, decided to stay with their union rather than sacrifice their principles. By order of the union, the members locked out were granted benefits. President Tracy submitted a report of his visit to Sacramento and Los Angeles in the interest of free text-books for high school pupils and said that a favorable report from the legislative committee was anticipated. The union authorized the appointment of a committee to appear before the legislators when they meet in this city in May. Applications for old age pensions were received and approved from Emil Kleim and J. J. Galvin.

A special meeting of the union will be held on Sunday, April 16, 1916, at 1:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at which time the newspaper scale committee will report. The business of the meeting will be confined to the consideration of scale matters. Every member who can do so should attend, especially those engaged on newspapers, both English and foreign language.

William A. January, aged 90 years, died at San Jose Tuesday, March 28, 1916. He was the father of W. A. and P. H. January, both deceased, who formerly were well-known members of No. 21. Mr. January was at one time State treasurer of California, for 26 years tax collector of Santa Clara county and had held public office continuously for 46 years. He came to California in 1849 with the gold seekers. Dorothy Tennant, the actress, is a granddaughter. He was founder of the Santa Clara "Argus."

The union has indorsed the boycott of the Jitney Bus Union against all jitneys that do not display the union card. Members are cautioned to patronize only such jitneys that display the

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia Street Telephone 141
Near 20th Mission
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blindry Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 4082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shoelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

card. Members are also requested not to patronize cars of the United Railroads when other means of transportation can be had.

J. W. Mullen addressed the meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Training and Educational Guidance at its meeting in Oakland Tuesday evening, March 28th.

Harry Reed has returned from San Luis Obispo, where he went several months ago to accept a position on the leading daily of that city. Says the climate down there did not agree with him or his wife, and he is glad to be back to his old haunts once more.

Anthony Bihn, a well-known member of the job section, surprised his friends this week by relinquishing his position with the California Press and announcing that he was going to Arizona. Tony's doctor advised a change of climate for the benefit of his health. His associates regret his departure, and hope the more genial climate of the southland will restore him to perfect health.

THEATRES VIOLATE LAW.

A number of theatres in this city, particularly moving picture houses, have been practicing fraud on the general public by selling tickets after every seat in the house had been taken and compelling patrons to stand in the aisles and elsewhere for long periods of time. The principal offenders in this regard have been the Tivoli, the Portola, the Hippodrome, the Empress and Pantages. Numerous complaints of this action on the part of these theatres have been made, but without result until the Grand Jury committee took the matter up.

Following a visit by the Public Morals Committee of the Grand Jury to the Tivoli Theatre last Sunday night, W. D. Casey, manager of the house, was arrested and charged with violating ordinance 862, which provides for the handling of audiences in places of amusement. Casey was released on \$10 bail.

S. L. Hoffman, of 135 Twelfth avenue, chairman of the Grand Jury committee, said that Casey's arrest had been ordered after he and the other members of the committee found the aisles and entrances to the theatre blocked by men, women and children, in violation of the law.

"Sunday night's visit was the fourth made by the committee to the Tivoli," Hoffman said, "and each time we found that ticket purchasers had been admitted to the theatre when no seats were available for them. This condition caused congestion in the aisles and blockaded the exits, all of which is contrary to the law. Casey was notified a week ago that several complaints had been registered with the Grand Jury regarding overcrowding the theatre, but our investigation Sunday night showed that no effort had been made to prevent congested aisles and blockaded exits."

The audiences attending these places of amusement are made up very largely of working men and their families, and they have been given but scant consideration by the managers. It is time resentment of such treatment was being shown, and the Grand Jury committee is to be commended for the stand taken.

California (so far as that means the natural and not the human aspect thereof) is inexpressibly beautiful just now. The trees are all just "out," in their spring vesture—the fields full of flowers—nobody has any right to talk about fields carpeted with flowers till he has seen them here (or, I suppose, in the still more tropical climates). Great gorgeous fellows, you know—like all the conservatories you ever saw broken loose and romping over the wild plains here, exulting and irrepressible. And not only these superb sorts, but come to stoop down and look closer you find multitudes of the least wee blossoms—little stars, scarcely bigger than a pin's head, blue, and pure white, perfect as gems.—Edward Rowland Sill.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

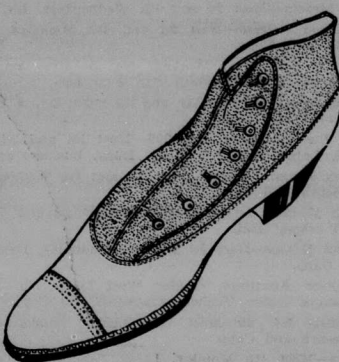
Smart Shoes

For Men

Here's a Dandy

A Cracker Jack in Dull Gun Metal Button with Gray Buck Tops. See the "Curves" of this "Snappy" Shoe. It's a Corker for Good Looks. Newest Shaped Toes, Welted Soles. A Matchless Copy of a Six Dollar Shoe.

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Our Price Is
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ESTABLISHED 1897
The Greatest Shoe House in the West
825 MARKET ST. 825

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following deaths have occurred in San Francisco trade unions during the past week: Timothy Dineen of the cement workers, Martin J. Hanley of the retail delivery wagon drivers, William Harkins of the locomotive engineers, Frank Kuttner of the bakers, J. S. W. Saunders of the carpenters, Appleton B. West of the carmen.

Note the advertisement of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra on another page of this issue, calling attention to the first concert of the season of this splendid organization. The concert will be held in Pavilion Rink on Thursday evening, April 6th, at 8.15.

The Bartenders' Union will give its annual picnic at Shellmound Park next Sunday, April 2d. These affairs yearly attract large crowds, but this year is expected to surpass all previous occasions. Be among the number in attendance.

The State Employment Bureau Monday recorded the heaviest day's business since the opening of the office, with a total of 168 jobs offered to unemployed men. The biggest order was received from the Southern Pacific Railroad, which asked for 125 men for construction work at Eugene, Ore., and before the day was closed the men had been assembled at the bureau and were ready to start. The next heaviest order was from the Northwestern Pacific, which asked for twenty-five men for work in Humboldt County.

Every Monday evening the Label Section of the Labor Council gives a whist party in the banquet room of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Score cards are 25 cents, and \$10 and \$5 merchandise orders are the prizes. Prizes are provided for every three tables. The proceeds of these parties goes toward promoting the demand for the union label.

A David Caplan mass meeting is to be held in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street, on Tuesday evening, April 4th, at 7.30. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission is free.

The State Social Insurance Commission Tues-

day decided to seek the co-operation of the State organization of employers and the State Federation of Labor in the matter of securing statistics on sickness insurance. Both organizations are to be asked to appoint committees for this purpose and the medical profession will be asked to appoint an advisory body to counsel with the committees. This decision was reached Tuesday at the conclusion of a two-day session of the commission.

Remember the Labor Council advises all trade unionists to keep every nickel possible out of the coffers of the United Railroads. Patronize the municipal lines and the union jitney busses. One million increase in its budget is asked of the Supervisors by the Board of Works, the total being, in round numbers, \$3,000,000. Among the larger items in the increase are the following: Bernal cut, \$50,000; Hunter's Point road, \$100,000; Marina boulevard, \$50,000; ocean beach esplanade, \$100,000; Telegraph Hill boulevard, \$15,000; main sewer extension, \$100,000; repairs and maintenance of schools, \$286,000; extension of municipal water works, \$55,000.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union denies that there is any truth in the report that members received \$1 an hour for loading and unloading the steamer Alaskan last week. They insist the report was put in circulation by someone who considered himself a joker.

International Representative Martin of the Bakers has returned to the city after attending a session of the executive board in Chicago. He says business is good in the East and that his organization is making progress in its fight against the bread trust, although there is still much strenuous work ahead to be done in the fight.

The hearing held last week in Washington on Congressman Nolan's bill providing for a \$3 per day minimum wage for government employees brought out some startling testimony. The bill will undoubtedly be favorably reported by the committee.

FLAHERTY IN TROUBLE.

Business Agent Flaherty of the Machinists' Union drives a Ford machine in his meanderings about in the course of his duties.

One Sunday a short time ago he took a couple of friends out for a spin through the country and met with a mishap at a point far removed from any urban center where the necessary repairs could be made.

It was ten miles to the nearest village and Flaherty was trying to think of some scheme whereby he could get his car in there when a farmer came along accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog. The stranger offered to use the dog to pull the machine in for \$10. Flaherty readily agreed and the dog was hitched to the car and proceeded on his journey to the village.

Flaherty's troubles, however, were only beginning, for when he reached the little burg the sheriff arrested him and demanded \$10 bail for his appearance in court on Monday morning. "But," said Flaherty, "why are you arresting me? What charge have you against me?"

"You are charged with the offense of tying a tin can to a dog's tail."

And Flaherty put up the \$10 and forfeited his bail.

MACHINISTS STRIKE

Two hundred and fifty union machinists employed in twenty-one of the thirty-three contract shops in Denver quit work last Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to enforce a new wage scale calling for 45 cents per hour and an eight-hour day. The strike is the culmination of a controversy that started December 1, 1915, when Machinists' Union No. 47 presented demands and filed notice with the State Industrial Commission, as provided under the new Colorado labor laws. The strike has the approval of the Industrial Commission, every detail of the law having been complied with by the union.

Six of the shops involved signed the new agreement before the strike was called. After the men had walked out the commission issued a statement, saying: "The union men were within their rights in striking, because this commission had previously exhausted its powers. The union gave notice of their demands in December, and their demands were formally investigated in the latter part of February. The commission gave its findings, which were substantially in favor of the employees. Following the decision by the commission, the union men sought conference with their employers, and failing in this went on strike." Therefore it is a legal strike under the law in every sense of the word.

General Organizer E. H. Misner of the International Association of Machinists and Business Agent W. F. Evans of Denver Union No. 47 are in charge of the strike. Friday morning it was said the blacksmiths and boiler makers would probably strike unless a settlement with the machinists was soon reached.

Patronize
those who are Fair

SEE US FOR
"LUCKY"
ENGAGEMENT RINGS

The Albert S. Samuels Co.

895 MARKET STREET, Below Fifth, Opp. Powell

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Present this advertisement and show your UNION CARD. It means a 10 per cent discount on your purchase. Show us you read the "LABOR CLARION."

